

**SACCIOLEPIS INDICA (POACEAE) NEW TO LOUISIANA**—*Sacciolepis indica* (L.) Chase (Poaceae) is native to India and was reported as introduced in a Government pecan orchard, Thomasville, Georgia by Hitchcock (1950). Godfrey and Wooten (1979) report it from Florida to North Carolina and Gould (1975) reports its occurrence in Texas. Recent collections from Louisiana are apparently the first for the state; it is not in Allen (1980).

The collections data are:

LOUISIANA. **Allen Parish:** infrequent in pine forest ca. 4 mi N of Oberlin just E of U.S. 165, 1 Oct 1981, *Allen 11747* (LAF, LSU, NLU). **Vernon Parish:** pine forest near tank wash pond off Artillery Rd on Ft. Polk ca. 0.5 mi E of North Fort Polk in Sec. 36 T2N R8W., 18 Oct 1992, *Allen and Slaughter 17292* (NLU).

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#### REFERENCES

- ALLEN, C.M. 1980. Grasses of Louisiana. Univ. Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette.  
 GODFREY, R.K. and J.W. WOOTEN. 1979. Aquatic and wetland plants of southeastern United States. University of Georgia Press, Athens.  
 GOULD, F.W. 1975. The grasses of Texas. Texas A&M University Press, College Station.  
 HITCHCOCK, A.S. 1950. Manual of the grasses of the United States. U.S. Dept. Agric., Washington, D.C.

**CAREX OUACHITANA (CYPERACEAE) NEW TO TENNESSEE**—*Carex ouachitana* Kral, Manhart, & Bryson was described from the arenaceous oak-hickory-pine uplands of the Ouachita mountain complex in western Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma (Kral et al. 1987). Although this taxon is locally abundant and morphologically distinct from its closest relatives *C. hitchcockiana* Dewey and *C. oligocarpa* Willd., the ecology and phytogeography of *C. ouachitana* and the related disjunct species *C. asynchrone* Naczi (Naczi 1989) and *C. impressinerva* Bryson, Kral and Manhart (Bryson et al. 1987, Naczi and Bryson 1990) are only now becoming better known (C.T. Bryson pers. comm. 1991). When described, collections of *C. ouachitana* were cited from Howard and Polk counties, Arkansas and LeFlore County, Oklahoma (Kral et al. 1987). Additional stations were reported from the western Ouachita Mountain complex in Montgomery and Sebastian counties, Arkansas (Orzell and Bridges 1987) and from the eastern Ouachita Mountain complex in Garland and Perry counties, Arkansas and from Boston Mountains in Madison and Washington counties, Arkansas and Cherokee County, Oklahoma (Naczi and Bryson 1990).

During routine field surveys, the author discovered a large, strongly scaly-rhizomatous *Carex*. The perigynia with many impressed nerves clearly place the